

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XXII, NUMBER 40

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 20, 1953

When You Tire

By Walter E. Myer

WINSTON CHURCHILL once wrote a book called "Painting as Pastime." Mr. Churchill, however, did not deal solely with art in his volume, but instead with a variety of subjects. He used painting merely as an illustration of hobbies—why we need them, and how we may develop them. A hobby has been defined as "almost anything one likes to do in his spare time"—and almost any activity can be a hobby. The field of choice is practically unlimited.

What good does it do to cultivate hobbies? Listen to what England's great war leader has to say:

"A man can wear out a particular part of his mind by continually using it and tiring it, just the same as he can wear out the elbows of his coat. There is, however, this difference between the living cells of the brain and inanimate articles: one cannot mend the frayed elbows of a coat by rubbing the sleeves or shoulders; but the tired parts of the mind can be rested and strengthened, not merely by rest, but by using other parts."

If you get tired at your work as a student, or, later, in your vocational life, there are several things that you may do. You may rest or sleep. Sleep, says Shakespeare, "knits up the raveled sleeve of care," and simple rest may be very helpful.

But rest is not enough. If one is tired or worried, he needs to get his mind on something very different from what he has been doing. He needs to become interested in the new activity so that he will cease being tired and so that his mind will get a complete rest. We get relief from hard work by doing something else.

This is where hobbies come into the picture. Mr. Churchill says that "to be really happy and really safe, one ought to have two or three hobbies." If one discovers a few hobbies when he is young, he will find it easier to rest from his work and he will not be so easily bored.

There are hundreds of hobbies and there are thousands of people, young and old, working at them. Many books describing hobbies have been written.



Walter E. Myer

It is a good policy, Mr. Churchill thinks, for one to choose a hobby while he is still young. In this way he will get enjoyment from it as he goes along and he will be storing up pleasures for the rainy days, the difficult times, he will meet later in life.

Mr. Churchill warns that a hobby cannot be adopted and put to use quickly. One cannot decide in a hurry to add this or that to his interests. He must prepare for his hobbies almost as carefully as he prepares for his vocation. He should be certain that they will be of lasting, not just fleeting, pleasure and interest. Any time and care spent in developing worthwhile hobbies will pay tremendous dividends in happiness and contentment during your entire life.



RUST IN THE IRON CURTAIN. The people of communist Eastern Europe are beginning to rise up against their Red dictators in a search for real freedom.

Iron Curtain Revolt

Removal of Lavrenti Beria as Secret Police Chief Reveals Trouble in Russia. Satellites Rebellious, Too.

REVOLUTION today is threatening the cruel dictators of communist Russia. They are having a hard time holding their power. Factory hands and farmers in lands under Russian rule are rising up to demand greater freedom. Stories of strikes and demonstrations against the communists, especially in eastern Europe, now make up a regular part of the daily news.

No sudden overthrow of the Red masters of Moscow is likely. They are still too strong for that. They have the support of a powerful army and a huge secret police. The Red rulers can and do use the military forces and police to put down riots wherever they break out. Leaders of demonstrations are shot to death, and lesser offenders are sent to prison.

Even so, the outbreaks go on. There are continuing reports of new troubles for the Reds in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. There are reliable bits of evidence that the Reds are having trouble keeping government and factory production going smoothly within Russia itself.

What does the anti-Red movement in communist lands mean to Americans? We would be unwise to expect

the people of the Soviet Union and eastern European countries under Red control (with a total population of about 300 million) suddenly to win their freedom and set up new governments. As noted above, they are hardly strong enough to do that.

We would be foolish, too, to relax our defense preparations and sit back to wait for the Red governments to collapse. The Russian armed forces are still loyal, so far as we can find out, to their dictators. The Red forces could do us tremendous harm by sudden attack. So we must keep ourselves strong. Danger from Russia cannot safely be taken lightly.

At the same time, the efforts at revolt behind the Iron Curtain are of tremendous importance. Trouble began shortly after Georgi Malenkov became Prime Minister of Russia last spring, upon the death of Dictator Joseph Stalin. Malenkov doesn't seem to have as much power as Stalin did, and he has been quarreling with Lavrenti Beria, who ran the Russian secret police, and others of his colleagues.

Beria, a veteran communist, was removed from his job early this month

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America's Big National Debt

U. S. Government Owes More Than 265 Billion Dollars, and Is Still Borrowing

OUR federal government, as most readers know, doesn't use the regular calendar year for its bookkeeping and accounting. It bases its financial planning and its records on a year that begins July 1 and ends on the following June 30. Less than three weeks ago Uncle Sam ended the fiscal (or financial) year of 1953, and began—for accounting purposes—1954.

This "bookkeepers' New Year," however, didn't provide much of a cause for celebration. Federal officials had to tell us that U. S. government expenses, during the 12-month period, exceeded revenues by more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars—a record amount excepting certain years of world war. By the end of last month, our total national debt amounted to more than 265 billion dollars.

Democrats enjoy calling attention to the fact that the Eisenhower administration, which came into office with promises to "balance the budget," had to announce one of the biggest annual deficits in our nation's history. Republicans, though, hasten to reply that President Truman was responsible for planning the budget under which the huge debt increase was piled up—and also that Truman was in office during more than half of fiscal 1953.

Regardless of who may be responsible, it is a fact that our federal debt has become so large that its real size is hard to imagine. Consider for a moment the vastness of even a single billion. One billion inches would extend nearly 16,000 miles. One billion dollars would pay for 400,000 automobiles at \$2,500 apiece. If spent on such cars, a sum equal to our national debt would buy nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of autos (roughly 44 million) now operating in America.

How does our present debt compare with what we owed in earlier periods?

It is far larger than anything encountered until recent years. Just before the Civil War, our government owed a total of 65 million dollars. At the end of that conflict, it owed slightly over 2½ billion. In 1916—shortly before we entered World War I—the government owed about 1¼ billion. By June 1919, the debt had risen to nearly 25½ billion dollars. U. S. government indebtedness rose to 40 billion by 1939. During the 1940's it shot upward rapidly as a result of World War II—reaching the 200-billion level in 1944. A few months after the close of the war it went above 278 billion dollars.

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National Debt

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Although the present 265 billion is somewhat lower than this peak reached just after World War II, it is vastly larger than any public debt we had prior to the 1940's.

How does federal government indebtedness compare in size with the total of other debts now owed in America?

Debts of the American people, both public and private, totaled nearly 602 billion dollars at the end of 1951. Slightly over half of this sum was owed by individuals and private business firms. State and local governments owed about 4½ per cent. Debts of the federal government and of certain federally owned corporations accounted for around 45 per cent of the country's entire indebtedness.

To whom does our federal government owe its present 265-billion-dollar debt?

It owes this debt to all the people and corporations that hold U.S. government bonds or other securities. When anyone buys such securities, he is lending money to Uncle Sam. The national debt is owed partly to you, if you possess any federal savings bonds or savings stamps.

According to the latest available figures, our government owes 26 per cent of its debt to commercial and savings banks. It owes 24 per cent to individuals—holders of savings bonds and other securities. It owes about 18 per cent to public trust funds—such as the one built from money that workers and employers pay into the federal social security system.

(The social security fund and certain others are handled by the government, but they are separate from the government's general financial accounts. Therefore, the managers of these funds can lend money to the federal treasury in somewhat the same way as can private organizations.)

Our government owes 9 per cent of its debt to the 12 Federal Reserve Banks which head the nation's banking system. It owes 6 per cent to private insurance companies, and about 4 per cent to state and local governments. The remaining 13 per cent is owed to various private corporations, savings and loan companies, charitable institutions, a few foreign investors, and so on.

How much does our federal government pay as interest on the national debt?

During the year ending in June 1952, the government paid interest amounting to nearly 6 billion dollars. This sum was greater than the total amount spent by Uncle Sam in any year during normal peacetime periods until 1934.

Not all federal securities yield interest at the same rate. The return you get on a loan to the government depends on the type of bond, note, or certificate that you buy.

The small-denomination savings bonds held by numerous Americans pay interest at a higher rate, in general, than do the securities held by banks and big corporations. This is partly because U.S. officials want to encourage the average family to save money through purchases of government bonds.

Is it bad for our government to be carrying such a tremendous load of debt as it now has?

This is not a simple question. There are both good and bad points about our national debt. As we have already seen, lending to the federal treasury is a means by which private business concerns and individuals can invest their money. If our government sought to pay off all its present debt and stop all its borrowing, there would be trouble in the financial world. Insurance companies and many other organizations would not want to get rid of the government securities which they have bought. They like to lend the government large sums of money, because they know that a loan to Uncle Sam is a safe investment which assures a steady income.

Furthermore, U. S. government

that our government debt is quite different from the indebtedness of a private citizen. When an individual borrows, he obtains money from someone else; when he pays off his debt the money passes entirely out of his hands.

But our government represents all the American population. When people lend money to the government, they are in a sense lending it to themselves. When the government returns the money, the people are actually paying themselves back. It is sometimes said, therefore, that we merely "owe the national debt to ourselves."

In that case, why is there any harm or danger in our national debt?

Because the situation isn't quite so simple as it may appear. There are complications. For example, we

rows from banks that new money is pumped into our economic system. When you make a loan to the federal treasury, by purchasing savings bonds or stamps, the total amount of money in our country remains the same. The government, instead of you, will spend the amount that you have loaned. Individuals cannot create new money as banks can. This is why the federal government, when it wants to keep prices from rising, tries to do as much of its borrowing as possible from private individuals through sales of savings bonds and stamps.

What immediate problems arise from the rapid growth in our national debt?

There is now on the books a federal law which states that the U.S. government's indebtedness must not go beyond 275 billion dollars. The debt is now nearing this limit, and the Treasury Department plans to do still more borrowing during the next few months. (Several times in this article we have stated that the federal government owes 265 billion dollars. The debt may be even higher by the time our paper reaches its readers.)

President Eisenhower is trying hard to keep U.S. indebtedness within bounds. In several fields, including national defense, he has asked Congress for less money than was originally recommended in the budget prepared by the outgoing Truman administration. He has also asked the lawmakers to go slowly in reducing taxes.

Nevertheless, Eisenhower and his assistants admit that the federal budget cannot immediately be brought into balance. Continued borrowing—continued growth of the national debt—is expected. Under these circumstances, like perhaps cannot long delay asking Congress to raise the legal debt limit which now stands at 275 billion dollars.

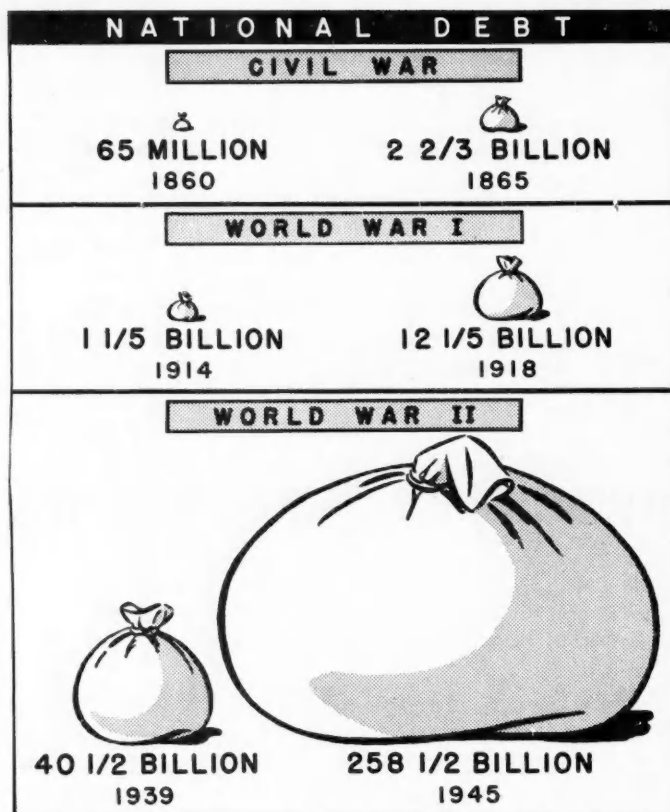
Some people think Congress should refuse to grant any such request. They say that our government simply must not go on indefinitely accumulating an ever-growing debt burden. They argue that we should stop the borrowing now, and rely either on higher taxes or on a lower level of government spending.

Of course if all-out war or some other grave emergency should occur our government would unquestionably need to borrow large sums of money. According to many Americans, this is all the greater reason why we should try to pay as we go during more normal times.

Other observers reply: "Balance the budget" is more easily said than done. Congressmen don't like to boost taxes for fear of angering the voters. And experience has shown that the task of trimming federal expenditures is tremendously hard. We must make every reasonable effort to economize, but we must remember that there are worse things than increasing our national debt. For instance we dare not, just for the sake of balancing the budget, cut defense outlays below the level of safety.

"Ours is a big and prosperous country, and it can stand a large debt. We shall never go bankrupt so long as we retain our power to produce and distribute the goods that our people need."

Such are some of the arguments on a difficult but highly important American problem.



THE NATIONAL DEBT has taken its biggest jumps upward during and after major wars. The debt now stands at about 265 billion dollars.

bonds and other securities are important to the nation's monetary system. Those held by banks form part of the backing for our supply of money. (How they do this is too complicated a process to explain in this brief space.)

It should also be pointed out that our country's ability to carry a big debt—as measured by national income—has increased considerably during recent years. Since 1939, our national debt has risen from about 40 billion to at least 265 billion dollars. In other words, it has been multiplied about 6½ times.

During that same period, though, our national income has greatly risen too. It stood at roughly 70 billion dollars in 1939, and is now in the neighborhood of 300 billion. Thus it has been multiplied 4¼ times. It hasn't grown quite so fast as has the federal debt, but the two have kept a reasonably close pace. The more our people produce and earn, the larger the debt they can afford to carry.

Furthermore, it must be mentioned

have seen that our national debt calls for an annual interest payment of nearly 6 billion dollars. This interest lays a heavy tax burden upon the nation. The tax burden doesn't necessarily strike the various groups within our population in the same proportions as they get benefits from interest payments. A big interest-bearing public debt may give financial gains to some groups and drain money away from others.

Besides, much of the government's borrowing puts added money into our economic system and makes prices rise. When a bank makes a loan to the government, in return for a bond or some other kind of security, that bank credits Uncle Sam with a new deposit which did not exist before. Vast amounts of new money—in the form of bank deposits—are thus created and put into circulation. If our supply of money increases faster than does our supply of consumers' goods, then the prices of the items we buy are likely to shoot upward.

It is only when the government bor-

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Book Burnings," by Edward R. Murrow, *The Progressive*.

American officials in Berlin recently released a small bit of information. A few months ago, and certainly a few years ago, most of us would have regarded it as another sign of oppression.

The information was this: Libraries in the Russian zone of Germany have been purged of all books containing what the Soviets call "pacifist tendencies which lower readiness for defense." Among the books removed were Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front* and Dos Passos' *Three Soldiers*. Other books have also been ordered removed. We don't know whether these books will be burned.

The Russians are doing the same thing in their occupation zone as we have done in our information libraries overseas. No longer can we feel superior to the Nazis who also burned books. We, too, have removed books from the shelves of the libraries we operate overseas.

This recalls to mind a little known statement by Adolf Hitler. He said that the great strength of the totalitarian state was that it could force those who feared it to imitate it. It is possible for a people to lose their freedom while preparing to defend it.

Have we not lost a small but important piece of ground when we can no longer view the banning of books by the communists in Germany with either contempt or amusement; and the reason we cannot is that we have done the very same thing in the same country? It is true on both sides of the Iron Curtain that he who limits your right to read limits your right to be informed and to be free.

"Why Should U. S. Send Red Books Abroad?" an editorial, *Los Angeles Times*.

The hue and cry raised over the issue of "book burning" in this country is evidence that Americans are alert to prevent any such nonsense. It does raise a question,

though, as to how carefully people study the facts.

One fact is that no responsible person has suggested banning or burning books by radicals, conservatives, philosophers, or fools in the United States. Nor would any effort to do so get very far.

Another fact is that the State Department has ordered removal from its overseas libraries of volumes by communist or party-line authors. This is a measure which radicals dislike because it spoils their plans for discrediting the United States abroad and getting the American taxpayer to pay for it!

Our government maintains, in the principal cities of most foreign countries, offices of the U. S. Information Service which generally include a library of American books. The purpose of these libraries is to provide a window through which foreign readers may gain a better knowledge of the United States. The hope of the program is that the libraries will win friends for our country.

This is subtle propaganda, but propaganda it is. It makes no sense at all for American taxpayers to supply foreign readers with free literature which paints a hostile picture of the United States. Foreign anti-Reds will read Red propaganda with a grain of salt. But books sponsored by the U. S. Information Service are likely to be believed.

These same books, read by Americans in America, cannot do much harm. In any case, it is our right to read them. But neither liberty nor logic compels us to serve up the communist view of the American scene to overseas readers.

The shocking thing is that these volumes were ever taken abroad in the first place. Not only the books but those who planted them ought to be taken out of foreign circulation without further delay.

"Shifting Policy on Libraries Only Makes U. S. Look Silly," an editorial, *Chicago Daily News*.

There are two different views on the function of an overseas library. One is that these libraries should present samples of American literature in all fields. This view is backed by the belief that on the whole the general literary view of the country would average out on the good side. It is argued that our very willingness to present the shadows with the highlights is good propaganda, since it illustrates the freedom of which we boast.

The other theory on overseas libraries is that propaganda should be propaganda and that it should march only on its best feet.

Apparently, we started out on the first basis. But, in a state of panic, the State Department has been changing to the second theory.

Since last February, according to a *New York Times* survey, the State Department has issued at least six different directives on the subject without establishing a clear policy. Most of the removals of books from the shelves took place under an order banning the works of communist authors, members of front organizations, and persons who follow the party line. The test seems to have been the record of the author, not the



RADIO COMMENTATOR Edward Murrow is critical of the "book-burning" program

character of the book. So we have had fiction, detective stories, and mysteries taken from the shelves.

At Dartmouth College, President Eisenhower denounced "book burning." Many people supposed he was criticizing the action of his own State Department. But at a press conference a few days later he said he favored removing communist books from the libraries. He did not make it clear whether he meant books advocating communism or books of any kind written by people who at one time or another might have been communists.

What is clearly true is that the United States has suffered loss of dignity in changing the basis of its libraries from the average cross-section theory to the best-foot-forward theory.

Minor damage might have resulted from leaving some of the books on the shelves. But this damage could not possibly equal the harm to American prestige from the indication that the government of this great nation can be scared silly by any book whatever.

"Hammett's Record on Issue in Overseas Books Question," By David Lawrence, *The Kansas City Star*.

At a recent press conference, the President was asked about the detective stories of Dashiell Hammett which had been barred from the shelves of the State Department's libraries abroad. Mr. Eisenhower said he wouldn't have removed such books, and that somebody must have been frightened.

Nobody told Mr. Eisenhower that what he was really being asked was whether he favored the use in government libraries overseas of books written by people who, claiming immunity under the Fifth Amendment, had refused to answer questions asked them by Congressional committees or the courts.

Nor did anyone mention that there was something more involved in the case of Hammett, namely a denial of his immunity under the Fifth Amendment by the United States Supreme Court and a jail sentence of six months for contempt. This was because Hammett refused to answer questions asked him by the court concerning the records of a fund of which he was chairman and from which

bond had been furnished to four convicted communists.

This has led to reports that mere refusal to answer questions on the ground that it would be self-incriminating doesn't, in Mr. Eisenhower's opinion, disqualify an author from having his books in our libraries overseas and that the American taxpayer should continue to pay out money for such purposes.

The question is not whether Mr. Hammett's books should be put on the shelves of libraries in the United States—they should, of course, be available to those readers who wish to select any detective stories they like. The question is whether the government of the United States should give recognition to Mr. Hammett in communist circles abroad by putting his books in overseas libraries paid for by the American taxpayer.

The following is taken from a policy statement on our overseas libraries, issued this month under the authority of the U. S. State Department.

Our library service is able to select only a fraction of the yearly literary output of the U. S. Any book that finds a place on our shelves must have a special reason for being there.

We must begin with the content of a book. We must examine its usefulness in terms of our overseas needs. An appraisal of this usefulness cannot disregard the reputation or standing of the author.

Our libraries have acquired some books by communists or communist sympathizers that have nothing to do with communism. To remove or destroy these books arbitrarily would be to defeat the very purposes which brought these libraries into being.

There is an important practical difference between deciding not to buy a book for our libraries and taking it off the shelves once it is there. In principle the criteria are the same, but the psychological impact may be quite different. It is not meant to suggest that once a book gets on a shelf its place is permanently assured. The weeding out process is a natural one in any library.

"Controversial" books are acceptable if by "controversy" we mean honest differences of opinion honestly expressed. It goes without saying that we must not confuse honest controversy with conspiracy.



DAVID LAWRENCE, commentator. His views on books in government overseas libraries are digested on this page.

The Story of the Week

M-Day Plan

Uncle Sam hopes there will never be a need for "Mobilization Day"—a time when the threat of war becomes so serious that the country must mobilize all its available strength for defense. However, the nation doesn't want to be caught unprepared if trouble comes. That's why President Dwight Eisenhower asked defense officials to prepare plans for speedy mobilization in an emergency.

Recently, parts of a new M-Day plan were made public by Office of Defense Mobilization chief Arthur Flemming. The plan, which is similar in many respects to that developed by defense leaders under the administration of former President Harry Truman, contains blueprints for a quick change-over of factories from civilian to war production.

To prepare for an all-out emergency, special tools needed to produce weapons are to be stored at various places across the nation. Meanwhile, numerous plants and factories will be kept at work turning out the government's current orders for military equipment. In this way, Flemming points out, we will have the groundwork needed for speedy mobilization if all-out war comes.

Tennis Champ

Vic Seixas, a 30-year-old tennis star from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has his eyes on a very important tennis



VIC SEIXAS, tops in tennis

trophy. He hopes to lead an American team to victory over Australia next December to take the Davis Cup, emblem of international tennis superiority. Australia has held the trophy for the past three years.

"Big Vic," as his friends call the 6' 1" court star, recently highlighted his long and brilliant tennis career by taking Great Britain's championship title at Wimbledon, England. Top-ranking players from all over the world competed for the coveted Wimbledon crown.

Seixas began playing tennis shortly after celebrating his fifth birthday. He has won numerous tennis titles at home and abroad since that time. As the top-ranked amateur player in the U. S. last year, Vic led the American team that challenged Australia's champions for the Davis Cup in 1952.

The Philadelphia athlete spends much of his spare time on the tennis court, practicing his powerful strokes. When not on the court, he helps his father run a plumbing business.



A SAD STORY. A Texas farmer looks over his ruined corn crop. Hit by days of hot, dry weather, Texas has had one of the worst droughts in its history.

Surplus Crops Debate

People in many corners of the globe are wondering about the fate of a proposal recently made by President Eisenhower. The Chief Executive has asked Congress to give him broad powers to send U. S. surplus farm products to needy foreign countries. Under the plan, the President would have authority to send quantities of America's unused food supplies to any friendly land whose people are threatened by famine.

In countries whose inhabitants frequently go hungry, Eisenhower's food plan, of course, is being highly praised. In western Europe and elsewhere, however, farmers are worried about the possible effects such a plan might have on their future welfare. These people fear that their farm incomes might be forced down if Uncle Sam decides to ship large quantities of food into areas which now buy from them.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, the President's proposal is also running into some opposition. Critics of the plan argue: "The Chief Executive is asking for a law that would give him blank check authority over a matter which rightfully belongs under congressional jurisdiction. Moreover, the food proposal would be an 'international giveaway' which would be costly to the already overburdened taxpayers. Finally, we have undernourished people right here at home who are in need of additional food."

Supporters of the plan take this stand: "As a humanitarian people, we have a duty to share our plentiful supply of food with our more unfortunate neighbors on the globe. Because famines sometimes strike swiftly, the President should be free to help stricken people overseas without the necessity of waiting for time-consuming congressional approval. Also, the plan would help solve the problem of what to do with surplus farm products that are now going to waste."

Gallup Poll on China

If peace comes to Korea, the question of whether or not Communist China should be permitted to become a United Nations member is likely to come to the fore once again. How do Americans feel about this issue?

In a sample poll recently taken by

public opinion researcher Dr. George Gallup, 6 out of 10 Americans questioned said they oppose Red China's admission to the UN. Dr. Gallup found that about 2 out of 10 citizens whose opinions were sought favored giving the communist regime a UN seat. Others expressed no opinion on the question.

What Next, Indochina?

As we reported last month, France is having her share of trouble in her Indochinese states of Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia. The three lands are closely supervised by the French, though each has authority to handle most of its own home affairs.

Besides the threat of communism, which appears to be as menacing now as ever before despite a war of seven years' duration against the Reds by French and native troops in Viet Nam, France has other headaches in Indochina. The three southeast Asian lands are becoming increasingly discontented with their lot. They are demanding more independence from French rule. More and more Indochinese are becoming dissatisfied with French arguments that self-rule plans must wait until the Red menace is

brought under control in southeast Asia.

That's why French Premier Joseph Laniel recently promised additional rights of self-rule to the three states. He asked Indochinese leaders to meet with French officials in an effort to work out new plans leading to eventual independence within the framework of a French union of nations.

Now, Bao Dai, leader of Viet Nam, and Prince Souvana Phouma, Premier of Laos, are getting ready for a special "independence" meeting with the French. Meanwhile, King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia has demanded a French promise of virtual independence for his land without delay, not some years hence. As of this writing, King Sihanouk has not yet agreed to attend the meetings proposed by France.

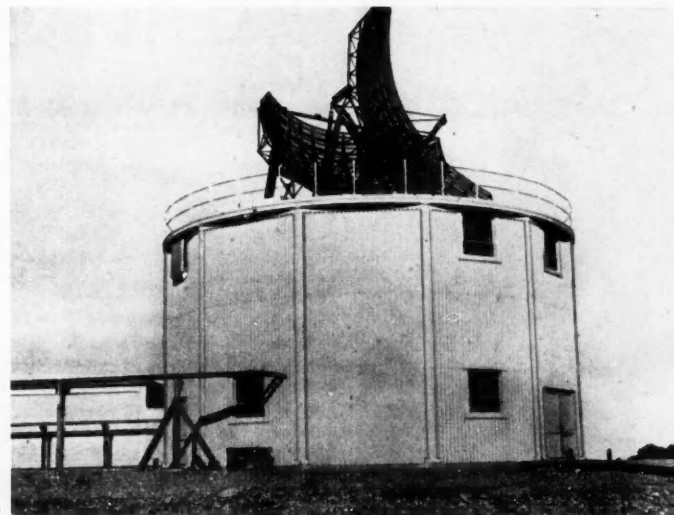
Eyes on Karachi

There is a tense air of anxiety and hope among the people of India and Pakistan this week. Within a few days, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Ali are scheduled to meet to try for a friendly solution of problems that have long troubled their countries. The two leaders are to meet in Karachi, capital of Pakistan.

Kashmir is expected to head the list of issues that Nehru and Ali are to discuss. About the size of Idaho, Kashmir has long been claimed by both India and Pakistan as their own. Both countries sent troops into the disputed area a few years ago. The United Nations stepped in to avert serious fighting between the two Asiatic lands. Thus far, however, the UN has been unable to get India and Pakistan to agree on a solution of the Kashmir dispute.

Now, according to news reports from India, Indian and Pakistani leaders have prepared a plan for Kashmir that is acceptable to both sides. These reports say that Nehru and Ali will study the plan in the forthcoming Karachi meeting.

In brief, the plan would hand over to Pakistan a big northwestern area of Kashmir, much of which is now held by Pakistani troops. Most inhabitants



RADAR ON GUARD against enemy attack. This radar station is one of many that the Air Force uses to watch for aircraft along U. S. border and coastal areas. The exact number of the radar stations now operating is a military secret.



THIS 25-FOOT PYTHON IS TOUGH. A new arrival from Thailand, he's now a resident at Miami, Florida's Serpentarium. Director William Haast holds the dangerous head while helpers lift the rest of the long reptile.

of this region belong to the Moslem faith—the chief religion of Pakistan.

Another slice of the disputed province would go to India. In this particular section are many members of the Hindu religion, the leading faith of India. Finally, a small area surrounding Kashmir's capital city of Srinagar would be set up as an independent state.

If India and Pakistan do reach a final agreement on Kashmir, the way will be cleared for the settlement of other issues. Efforts can then be made to tear down various barriers that the two countries have erected between each other because of the bitterness over Kashmir. These barriers include trade restrictions which make it very hard for India and Pakistan to exchange certain goods that each side desperately needs.

Help for Niagara

The United States and Canada, who share ownership of the Niagara Falls, are now working on plans to save that scenic tourist attraction from eventual destruction. Thundering torrents of water are steadily tearing away at the cliffs over which the Niagara River plunges. As a result, the huge waterfall is gradually crumbling to pieces.

The U. S. and Canadian governments hope to slow down the deterioration of the falls by installing a special water control structure in the Niagara River above the cataract. At the same time, the plan calls for diverting additional water from the falls to hydroelectric plants nearby. By taking these steps, engineers believe, pressure on the cliffs can be reduced and Niagara's life may be prolonged.

Though not the mightiest cataract in the world, Niagara Falls is one of the most famous. Some three million tourists visit the water spectacle each year.

Nixon to Travel

In addition to his other duties, Vice President Richard Nixon is taking on a new one. Sometime next fall, probably in October or November, he will visit countries in the Far East and southern Asia.

The trip, which Nixon is making at the request of President Eisenhower, is to be a goodwill tour. During his visits with leaders in the nations visited, he will pass on greetings from the President and the people of the United States.

Nixon's trip will be another highlight in the President's plans to show our nation's friendship for other people. In May, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen made a similar tour of the Middle East.

Iron Horse Exit?

For the moment, it seems as though the coal-burning locomotive is retiring from the railroad business, giving way to the sleek, siren-voiced Diesel. Recently the Southern Railway System, one of the first lines to use steam locomotives, switched to Diesel service. This makes about 65 per cent of all freights and 70 per cent of the passenger runs pulled by Diesels today.

But old-timers who remember the Iron Horse affectionately don't believe that coal engines will disappear completely from our railroads. Many think that coal will be back, powering a newer kind of locomotive.

For one thing, our nation is surer of its coal supplies than of its oil. Moreover, inventors are perfecting new ways of using coal to power engines. Latest of these is the steam-turbine electric engine which uses steam to drive electric generators. Now railroaders are working on an engine which can use gas from burning coal to drive a turbine.

Coal made its first appearance on American railroads in 1830 when a southern line put a steam locomotive into regular service. Not until 1895 did a rival, in the form of the electric locomotive powered by overhead lines, rear its head. Electricity, however, was never able to challenge steam. Cost of the new equipment kept the roads from going all-out for electricity.

In 1925 the first Diesel locomotive was put on switch-engine duty in a New York City yard. Railroaders thought they saw the end of the steam engine when the Burlington and Union

Pacific lines started using Diesels for regular passenger service in 1934. Gradually other roads made the switch, too.

Growing Rift?

On at least two occasions since Dwight Eisenhower took over the Presidency last January, the Chief Executive has come into opposition with one of his fellow Republicans—Wisconsin's Senator Joseph McCarthy. Political observers in the nation's capital are now wondering if these events point to a growing rift between the White House and some Republicans on Capitol Hill.

President Eisenhower and Senator McCarthy came to grips last March over the Chief Executive's appointment of Charles Bohlen as U. S. ambassador to Russia. At that time, the Wisconsin lawmaker opposed Bohlen's nomination to the Moscow post for a number of reasons. For one thing, Senator McCarthy questioned Bohlen's loyalty to the United States.

The President answered the legislator's criticism of Bohlen by declaring that the White House had full confidence in the ambassador-designate's ability and patriotism. Eisenhower then asked the Senate to approve Bohlen as our envoy to Moscow. The upper house ratified Bohlen by an overwhelmingly majority of votes.

More recently, the White House voiced an opinion on another controversy involving the Wisconsin Senator. Last month, Senator McCarthy hired J. B. Matthews as chief prober for the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations—a group, headed by the Wisconsin Senator, which is checking into communist threats to the U. S. Other committee members questioned Matthews' fitness for the post because of some of his views. In an article written for the July issue of the *American Mercury*, Matthews charged that "the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States is composed of Protestant clergymen."

Churchmen across the nation were shocked by Matthews' statements, and many of them felt that the investigator should be relieved of his job. Mc-

Carthy refused to fire Matthews. It was then that the President stepped into the controversy. The Chief Executive denounced the attacks which had been made against the clergy. Just after Eisenhower's statements on this matter, Senator McCarthy accepted Matthews' resignation as subcommittee investigator.

Immediately after Matthews' resignation, Senator McCarthy was confronted with another problem. The Republican members of his subcommittee voted him complete authority to hire or fire assistants needed to aid in the investigating work. Rightly or wrongly, this action was generally considered to be a "rebuik" to Eisenhower and a "face-saving device" for McCarthy in the Matthews case.

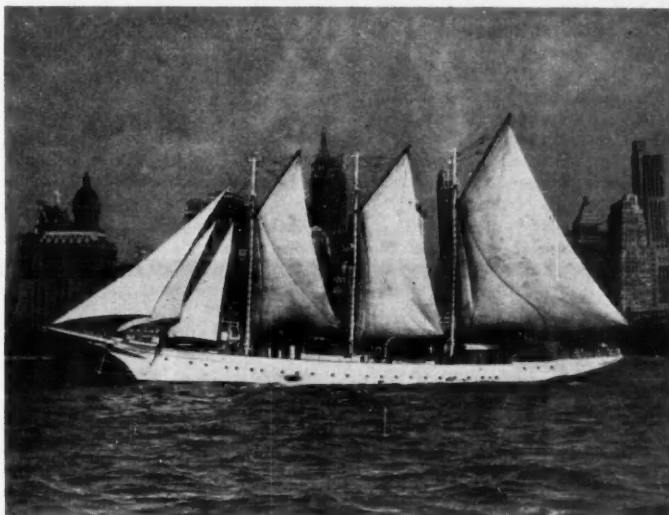
After McCarthy was granted this new power, the 3 Democrats on the 7-man subcommittee resigned in protest. They said that if the Wisconsin senator was to have "dictatorial" authority in such matters, they would not serve on the subcommittee and share any responsibility for its decisions.

Soon after these resignations took place, efforts were under way to work out some sort of compromise which would induce the 3 Democrats to return to their investigating tasks.

Trade of Two Countries

More and more West German and Japanese goods are appearing in South America's shop windows and warehouses. An increasing number of trucks and buses on Latin American streets bear "made in West Germany" markings, and Japanese-made trains, sewing machines, and chemicals can be found in numerous corners of the lands south of our border.

What is happening in South America? West Germany and Japan, though badly beaten in World War II, are rapidly regaining a leading place among nations trading with Latin America. West Germany, for instance, is now estimated to be doing well over 500 million dollars' worth of business each year with our southern neighbors. The United States, by comparison, sold nearly 3½ billion dollars' worth of goods to these countries last year.



FLOATING SCIENCE LABORATORY. Twelve Columbia University scientists return to New York City aboard the ship *Vema* after a two-month voyage to explore the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico. The scientists settled, in their own minds, a long debated question. They found that the gulf was always a body of water—and not a sunken land mass once part of the North American Continent, as some scholars have believed in the past.

Satellites Are Threatening Soviet Russian Dictatorship

(Concluded from page 1)

and is being held for trial as a traitor. His arrest came as a surprise, for he has long been considered one of the most powerful men in Russia. Some even had thought that he would, in time, overthrow Malenkov and take for himself the Prime Minister's post.

If the Red leaders continue to fight with one another, they may in time lose control of the government. There would then be an opportunity for anti-Reds behind the Iron Curtain to turn their demonstrations into a real, all-out revolution. That could bring an end to the communist threat to the free world and mark the start of real peace.

If, on the other hand, the Reds should start a war against the free world, we certainly could count on valuable help from hundreds of thousands of people behind the Iron Curtain. As Frenchmen, Italians, and others blew up bridges, wrecked railway trains, and attacked bands of Nazi Germans during World War II, so could freedom-loving Iron Curtain peoples turn against their masters in time of a new war. Such help could be quite as valuable to the free world as was that of the French and others in the past.

Such are the possibilities that arise as the result of trouble behind the Iron Curtain, although it would be unwise to expect big events very soon. The remainder of this article is devoted to a report, country by country, on the troubles that the Russians are having in eastern Europe.

East Germany. Rebellion began in this communist-held region in June, was put down by Russian troops, and then broke out again early this month.

It has been plain for some time that the East Germans were thoroughly disgusted with communism. Thousands have abandoned their homes to take refuge in West Berlin.

In June, the East German government ordered workers to increase their output of goods by 10 per cent without any increase in pay. That was the last straw.

On June 16, hundreds of East Berliners gathered for a protest demonstration. They marched down Unter den Linden shouting insults at communist officialdom. The frightened puppet government quickly announced that the order for more production had been a mistake, and the marchers then disbanded.

Retreat by the communists convinced the people of their power. Next morning they turned out in greater numbers to shout for free elections and the unification of Germany, as well as a higher standard of living. They burned Russian flags, official cars, and even a new office building. When police and soldiers tried to subdue them, they fought with sticks and stones.

Russian tank units and foot soldiers rushed to East Berlin, together with strong detachments of German communist police. The streets echoed with rifle and machine-gun fire before order was restored. Thousands of rioters were thrown into jail. Some, no one knows how many, were executed.

In other East German cities, the people followed Berlin's example. They wrecked mining facilities in the Saxony uranium area, freed political

prisoners in Brandenburg and Magdeburg, went on strike in Leipzig, and burned a large gasoline plant in Halle. Quite a few were killed and hundreds wounded before troops and police could get the situation in hand.

The tottering East German puppet government, saved only by Russian tanks and guns, confessed that it had been guilty of serious errors in the past and issued warnings and promises for the future. The promises constituted an official admission of the sad state of affairs in communist Germany. They pledged more clothing, better homes, and increased pensions and sick benefits for the workers. But new trouble broke out, and, as this is written, is continuing.

Early this month workers in East Berlin and other East German cities staged a special series of sitdown

strikes. The strikers demanded that their fellow workers, who had been arrested during the rioting in June, be released. As many as 100,000 factory hands were said to have walked away from their jobs in East Berlin alone. The strikes had their effect. The Russians gave in—partly, at least. Some thousands of the arrested workers were released.

Poland. Warsaw and other Polish cities are reported under Russian military rule after an attempt by Polish soldiers to join factory hands in a rebellion. West German newspaper reports, which cannot be confirmed, say that bands of rebels are carrying on day-in-day-out warfare against the Reds. During the June riots in East Germany, refugees to West Berlin said that a Polish tank unit refused Russian orders to fire on German workers.

Czechoslovakia. There are reports of growing unrest in Czechoslovakia, where workers have staged strikes against the Reds from time to time in the past two years. Resentment against the communists is easy to understand. When the Czech repub-

lic was a free nation, it was busy and prosperous. It is far from that today. The great capital, Prague, looks more like a village than a metropolis, says a visitor quoted in the *Kansas City Star*. "Traffic in the streets is only half what it was in 1950. The only shops with full window displays are free-market stores, where prices are beyond the reach of almost everyone but privileged party and military personnel."

This spring, a currency reform wiped out savings and almost doubled prices in Czechoslovakia. Factory employees protested by slowdowns, strikes, and riots. Employees of the Lenin (formerly Skoda) arms works stormed the town hall of Pilsen, tore down pictures of Stalin and the late Czech communist President, Klement

communism police are everywhere. Even western diplomats, when they have something confidential to discuss, leave their offices to avoid the listening devices they know are there.

Sulzberger compares Hungary to a pleasant, apparently harmless volcano: "On the surface all seems tranquil, yet one is aware that underneath there exist forces of explosive potential."

Romania. Food is short in Romania, as in most of the satellite countries, and some riots have been reported in front of grocery stores in Bucharest, the Romanian capital. There are reports, too, that a successful strike was staged recently at one of the country's largest factories, a metal-working plant in Bucharest.

Bulgaria. Food is short in this land, which has rich, good soil for agriculture. The shortage is probably due, in part, to refusal of farmers to cooperate with the Reds—just as they refused, whenever possible, to meet demands of the Nazi Germans, who occupied Bulgaria during a large part of World War II. Some of the shortage also may be caused by the Russians, who ship grain and other foods to the Soviet Union.

Albania. It has generally been assumed that the Russians had thoroughly crushed resistance in tiny Albania. This assumption is turning out to be incorrect. Rebels are said to hide out in the Albanian mountains, and, from time to time, to carry out attacks against the communists. Albanian farmers held back on deliveries of grains and meats last year. They may be doing so again this year, for Albania is listed as one of the satellite countries seriously short of food.

Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia. The Reds took over these little lands along the Baltic Sea in 1940 and made them states of Soviet Russia. News from the region is scarce. Sometimes refugees manage to escape by boat to Sweden, and they tell many stories of Russian cruelty. Some reports say that the Baltic peoples have formed a secret revolutionary group, which hopes to strike out against Moscow whenever the opportunity arises.

Soviet Union. The removal of Police Chief Beria, mentioned above, clearly shows that a big fight for power is going on inside Russia. Beria, Prime Minister Malenkov, and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov were named as the top leaders to take over the government after Stalin died. Now Beria is out, and it is generally assumed that Malenkov and Molotov are the top leaders at the present time.

It is doubtful, however, whether any single individual in Russia today holds anything like as much power as Stalin did at the peak of his career. It seems more likely that major decisions are being made by a small group of the highest communist leaders. There undoubtedly is intense rivalry among some of these men—rivalry that may increasingly weaken the Soviet dictatorship. The anti-communist world is hoping that this will be the case.

At any rate, the Reds in Russia seem to be facing troubles quite as serious as those they are trying to battle in the satellite countries. A period of great uncertainty lies ahead, as revolt simmers behind the Iron Curtain.



THE COUNTRIES THAT RUSSIA HAS TAKEN OVER, one by one, since 1940

Gottwald, and set fire to the archives. They then returned to the arms plant and smashed machinery. Tank and machine-gun units were called to restore order.

Hungary. The Reds are changing government leaders and reducing prices of goods in an effort to check resentment among the people.

Matyas Rakosi, a veteran communist, has been removed as premier and replaced by Premier Imre Nagy, who was trained in Moscow. Rakosi still holds a high place in a new three-man secretariat, something like a cabinet, but it seems likely that he has lost most of his power. The price reductions in Hungary apply mainly to food and other necessities, which most Hungarians have not been able to afford in sufficient quantity.

C. L. Sulzberger, chief European correspondent of *The New York Times*, visited Hungary early this year and was impressed by the many evidences he saw of its being a strictly controlled police state. Thousands of Russian troops are stationed in the country, and uniformed agents of the

Science News

A RECENT discovery has shown that the electron beam can toughen flexible plastic containers to withstand steam and can prevent certain plastic dishes from wilting in the hottest automatic dishwasher. The discovery will also permit more widespread use of plastic containers for packaging and storing purposes.

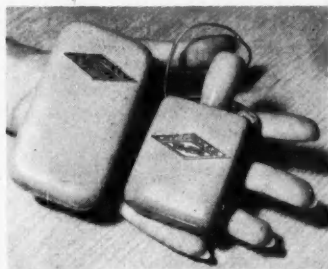
The process involves only a few seconds' bombardment of the plastic containers with electrons from a million-volt X-ray machine. In addition scientists have recently found that the electron beam can effectively sterilize bread, vegetables and other foods so they remain fresh and appetizing over long periods of time. In most cases, not more than 15 seconds' exposure in the electron stream is needed to sterilize or toughen suitable materials.

Canada and the United States together are sponsoring an expedition to investigate the most probable source of ice islands discovered wandering about in the Arctic Ocean.

A four-man group recently departed by dog team for the Ellesmere Ice Shelf, a sheet of ice approximately 10 to 15 miles wide and 100 to 200 feet thick, which fringes most of the northwest coast of Ellesmere Island. There the expedition will compare the physical features of the Ellesmere Ice Shelf with those of Fletcher's Island, the floating mass of ice now near the North Pole. Comparisons will be made to determine if the ice islands might have originated with the ice shelf.

"Flying lighthouses" are being adopted by commercial airlines in a move to increase safety in the sky. The lighthouses are actually airliners which carry a high-intensity rotating beacon mounted high atop the vertical fin of the tail. The beacon is expected to reduce greatly the danger of collisions in mid-air because of darkness or poor visibility.

Plant life on the Fiji Islands holds the clue to a lost continent that may have connected 200 islands in the South Pacific. A Smithsonian Institution botanist says the islands form an archipelago that represents the eastern edge of an ancient Melanesian continent which may have included part of Australia and New Guinea. Plant life there is similar to that found on the Fiji Islands.



WIRELESS MICROPHONE. Radio newscasters, at conventions and in other crowded places, don't need to bother anymore with wires trailing from their portable broadcaster. This microphone, small enough to fit in the hand, sends the speaker's words to his regular broadcasting unit without the use of wires.



ADLAI STEVENSON, winding up his world tour, with his two sons in Rome

The Stevenson Tour

Democratic Nominee, Who Lost 1952 Race for the Presidency, Is Winding Up Visits to Nations Around the World

ADLAI Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic Presidential nominee, is going to have a lot to say about international affairs next fall. Mr. Stevenson plans a series of television reports to the nation, to start shortly after his return from a round-the-world tour sometime next month.

Stevenson, who lost the Presidential race to Eisenhower last November, has been on tour for nearly five months now. He left San Francisco last March for Hawaii. Since then he has visited Japan, Korea, Formosa, India, Indochina, Egypt, Syria, and other Far East and Middle East countries. Stopovers in Italy, France, Great Britain, and other European nations bring the tour to an end.

The former Illinois governor has emphasized that he has not been on a pleasure trip. He planned his voyage to get information on the problems of the countries he visited, how the problems affected the United States, and what actions are being taken to solve major difficulties. Stevenson was especially interested in seeing for himself how communists are trying to work against the governments of our friends and allies in various parts of the world. He has seen so many people that a reporter remarked that "it's hard to believe he isn't still running for President."

During his visit to Italy earlier this month, Stevenson summarized some of the conclusions that he has reached so far. He feels strongly, he said, that Red China should not be admitted to the United Nations so long as she is fighting UN forces in Korea.

Mr. Stevenson favors bringing West Germany, and eventually all of Germany, into the Atlantic community of nations. He thinks that Great Britain has done a good job in checking communist terrorism in Malaya, and he believes that Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, despite his communist regime, will stick with us and our allies against Russian aggression.

Democrat Stevenson said in Rome that he believes world events are shaping up in such a way that prospects of peace are brighter than at any time since World War II ended in 1945. He thinks that the uprisings against Russian rule in East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia can spread

—and bring increasing troubles for the communist dictators.

If the communists are in for a lot of trouble, Stevenson finds that we and our western allies also face many problems. There are difficulties, for example, in lining up Asiatic nations in a single defense force to combat communism. Some of the Asiatic countries are suspicious of others. Some—Indonesia, for example—distrust the motives of western nations.

The world traveler thinks that the desire to be neutral—to favor neither the communist world nor the free West—dominates the thinking of many Asiatic leaders. He finds this especially true of India. Non-communist India is keenly interested in the outcome of the struggle against communism and for freedom, Stevenson feels; at the same time, she has a deeply rooted desire to keep out of the affairs of other nations. Rather than neutrality, "non-involvement" might be a better term for India's attitude, Stevenson suggests.

Is non-involvement possible in the world today? Can non-communist countries live peacefully beside communist ones? When asked about this during his visit to India, Stevenson said that this *might* be possible—if communism didn't try to conquer the world.

Getting India's support for western plans to fight communism apparently is important in Stevenson's view. He feels that the fight to stop the Reds in Asia may be decided by events in India.

In addition to television reports upon his return home, Stevenson is expected also to make some radio addresses and to appear personally before audiences in various parts of the country. He has been writing some magazine articles during his trip, and expects to write more. Friends say he also may do a book about his impressions. As leader of the Democratic Party and chief spokesman for his party's opposition to the Republican administration, Stevenson seems to be planning to make his views heard far and wide during the coming months.

Stevenson's exact plans for the more distant future are not known, but many people expect him to be a Presidential candidate again in 1956.

Study Guide

National Debt

1. How did U. S. government revenues compare with expenses in the financial year that ended last June? How large was our national debt at the close of that year?
2. Briefly trace the growth of Uncle Sam's debt since Civil War times.
3. List some of the groups to whom our federal government owes its debt. How large a per cent is owed to individuals?
4. About how much interest per year does Uncle Sam pay?
5. Describe some of the ways in which our national debt benefits many people. Why are we able to carry a larger debt now than in 1939?
6. What are some disadvantages of the national debt?
7. At present, what is the top legal limit for this debt?

Discussion

1. Do you think Congress should permit much further increase in the size of the national debt? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Assuming that we should balance the federal budget as quickly as possible, do you favor doing this mainly by increasing taxes or by cutting expenses? Explain your position.

Iron Curtain Revolt

1. Where are the main centers of trouble behind the Iron Curtain?
2. What does the series of revolts and demonstrations against Russian dictatorship in eastern Europe mean to Americans?
3. Why is it wise to be cautious in judging the importance of the troubles the Reds are having?
4. How might the anti-communists in the Iron Curtain countries be helpful to us and our allies, if Russia started a war?
5. Under what circumstances might there be a chance for the anti-Reds in the satellite countries to turn their present rebellious demonstrations into a successful revolution?
6. Tell something about the rioting in East Germany.
7. What signs of trouble are there inside Russia itself?
8. What are some of the possible reasons for Beria's dismissal as chief of the Russian secret police?

Discussion

1. Is it likely that the anti-Reds can throw off Russian rule by continuing demonstrations? Discuss the possibilities, pro and con.
2. Do you think the United States should try to give some active help to the rioters behind the Iron Curtain? Give reasons for the viewpoint you take.

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly describe the nation's "May Day" plans.
2. What tennis trophy would Vic Seixas like to help win this year?
3. Why did French Premier Joseph Laniel recently call for meetings between Indochinese leaders and French officials?
4. Some congressmen oppose President Eisenhower's plan for sending surplus farm products to needy people abroad, while others support that plan. What reasons does each side give for its stand?
5. In what way may India and Pakistan settle the thorny Kashmir dispute?
6. How do Canada and the United States hope to stop the crumbling away of Niagara Falls?

Pronunciations

Bao Dai—bou di (ou as in out)
 Georgi Malenkov—gē-awr'gi mā-lēn'kōf
 Imre Nagy—im'rē nōj
 Laniel—lā-nyēl'
 Laos—lā'ōz
 Lavrenti Beria—lā-vrēn'tī bē-ri-yā
 Matyas Rakosi—mā'tyāsh rā'kaw-shī
 Norodom Sihanouk—naw-raw-dawn
 Souvanna Phouma—sōo-vā'nā pōo'mā
 Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nām'

Across the United States

Rich Farms Help Feed America

This is the sixth in a series of nine articles on the regions of the United States. Because of limited space we are unable to include all the important cities and major attractions in each state. The states are grouped according to the plan used by the United States government. This week we will discuss the North West Central states.

Again this summer, thousands of Americans will visit South Dakota's famous Mount Rushmore. There, carved out of the solid granite of the mountain, are the heads of four American Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. The memorial is higher than the Great Pyramid in Egypt; the figures are the largest ever made in any statue: Washington's head—from the chin to the top—is as high as a five-story building.

Mount Rushmore is only one of the many interesting sights in our North West Central states—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. In certain sections of the Dakotas and Nebraska are regions known as the Bad Lands, where wind and rain have worn clay and sandstone into strange shapes.

Covering the southern two-fifths of Missouri are the beautiful Ozark Mountains—a region of wooded hills, narrow valleys, clear mountain streams and lakes, and deep caverns. Minnesota's thousands of lakes are also favorites with tourists.

The North West Central states make up one of the richest farming regions in the world. The Ice Age glaciers that left the New England states rocky and rough did just the opposite in this region. They smoothed out the land, leaving it flat or gently rolling and covered it with a deep layer of rich soil.

During the centuries before the pioneers came with their plows, tall grass grew over much of the prairie land. Decaying plants made the soil even richer—so rich, in fact, that farmers have been able to grow crop after crop with little or no fertilizer.

Nature was generous in other ways,

too. It gave the seven states a number of rivers which provide water and transportation. These include the Mississippi and some of its tributaries—the Platte, the Missouri, and the Arkansas.

The climate, while very cold in winter, is warm during the summer when crops are growing. Corn, wheat, cattle, and hogs are the leading farm products.

Many of the industries of the region have grown up as a result of farming. There are big plants where livestock is slaughtered, dressed, and packed. Waste materials are turned into fertilizers, glue, soap, and glycerine. Hides become leather.

Four-fifths of the corn raised in these states is used to fatten livestock. Other industries make flour, farm machinery and supplies, railroad cars, and medicines for livestock.

Iowa. Capital: Des Moines. Population: 2,645,000; ranks 22nd. Area: 56,280 square miles; ranks 24th. Entered the Union: 1846.

Iowa, the "land where the tall corn grows," leads the 48 states in corn, hogs, and eggs. It ranks high in oats, timothy seed, horses, soybeans, and butter, too.

Meat packing is the leading industry in Iowa. Des Moines, the capital, is an important printing center. At Muscatine, buttons, buckles, and dress ornaments are made from clam shells taken from the Mississippi River.

Other factories in the state produce farm machinery, railroad cars, and washing machines. Office furniture, fountain pens, cereals, furnaces, and dairy products are also made there.

Deposits of soft coal lie under about one-third of Iowa—enough to last 3,000 years, it is said.

Kansas. Capital: Topeka. Population: 2,002,000; ranks 29th. Area: 82,276; ranks 13th. Entered the Union: 1861.

Kansas leads the wheat-growing states. Its flour mills produce one out of every seven bags of flour sold in U. S. grocery stores.

Mining is an activity of major importance in Kansas. The state has deposits of oil, natural gas, lead, zinc, soft coal, salt, and limestone. Scientists estimate that the salt mines of Kansas could meet our needs for the next 500,000 years.

Industrial products made in Kansas include gasoline, railway cars, rock wool, strawboard, and cement. Kansas City, Kansas, is the second largest meat-packing and livestock center in the United States. Both commercial and military planes are built at Kansas City and Wichita.

Minnesota. Capital: St. Paul. Population: 3,021,000; ranks 19th. Area: 84,068 square miles; ranks 11th. Entered the Union: 1858.

If Minnesota had no other resources, its valuable iron mines would make it famous. These mines, in the Mesabi, Cuyuna, and Vermillion Ranges, produce most of our iron ore. While deposits of the richest ore are dwindling, large amounts of lower grade ore remain.

Trains carry the ore to the docks at



MAP FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Duluth. There it is loaded on steamers and shipped to the steel centers at Chicago, Gary, and Erie.

Minnesota is also an important dairy state. The valley of the Red River is an especially rich wheat and sugar-beet section.

The twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis are the industrial centers of the state. Minneapolis is one of the most important flour milling cities in the country.

The northernmost piece of land in the United States is in Minnesota. It is the Northwest Angle, a 150-square-mile area separated from the rest of the state by the Lake of the Woods.

Missouri. Capital: Jefferson City. Population: 4,056,000; ranks 12th. Area: 69,674 square miles; ranks 18th. Entered the Union: 1821.

Missouri is both a farming and industrial state. St. Louis is a center of shoe manufacturing. Kansas City, Missouri, ranks high in meat packing and flour milling. Serums and vaccines for animals are made in St. Joseph. Cotton goods, plate glass, cars, cement, brick, farm machinery, and furniture are also made in Missouri.

Missouri's chief farm products are wheat, corn, oats, hay, soybeans, hogs and cattle. The state is also famous for its mules which are sold as work animals at home and abroad.

Nebraska. Capital: Lincoln. Population: 1,371,000; ranks 34th. Area: 77,237 square miles; ranks 14th. Entered the Union: 1867.

In the east and south of Nebraska are waving fields of grain—corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and sorghums. In the central and western sections of the state, are the rich grasslands where large herds of sheep and cattle graze.

Most of Nebraska's industries make use of its farm products. Meat pack-

ing plants, beet-sugar refineries, creameries, and flour mills are located in Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island, and Hastings.

Geologists find much to interest them in Nebraska. Some of the richest deposits of fossils in the world have been found in the northwest corner of the state. Bones of an enormous prehistoric pig, and of a dog as big as a bear, have been uncovered in the region.

North Dakota. Capital: Bismarck. Population: 600,000; ranks 43rd. Area: 70,665 square miles; ranks 16th. Entered the Union: 1889.

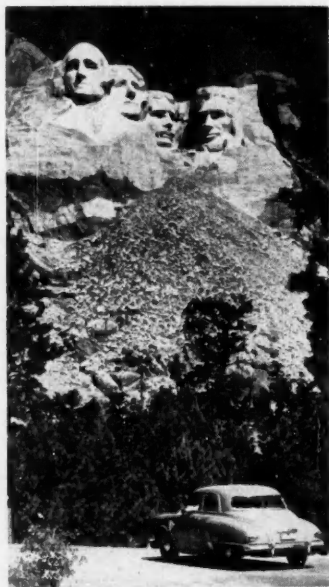
North Dakota is an important wheat-growing state. It alone raises three-fourths of our durum wheat, a variety used in making macaroni and spaghetti. The richest farm land is in the Red River Valley on the Minnesota border.

Scientists believe that two-thirds of the lignite deposits in the United States are in North Dakota. There also are millions of tons of brick and pottery clay.

South Dakota. Capital: Pierre. Population: 664,000; ranks 41st. Area: 77,047 square miles; ranks 15th. Entered the Union: 1889.

South Dakota is like its sister state to the north in many ways. The best farm land is in the eastern part of the state, where wheat, barley, hay, flax, corn, and oats are raised. On the western plains are grazing herds of sheep and cattle.

Two sections of South Dakota are especially famous. In the southwest are the White River Bad Lands, a region of carved ridges, mounds, and columns of rock. Fossils of many prehistoric animals, including three-toed horses, humpless camels, and saber-toothed tigers, have been found there. West of the Bad Lands are the Black Hills where Mount Rushmore is located.



MT. RUSHMORE NATIONAL MONUMENT in the Black Hills of South Dakota